(d) whether Government are considering to formulate any special action plan to trace out the missing children; and

(e) if so, the details of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) to (c) National Human Rights Commission in collaboration with UNIFEM and Institute of Social Sciences (ISS), New Delhi had conducted an Action Research Study on Trafficking in Women and Children in India. The report, which was released on 24.8.2004, in the Chapter on 'Missing Persons and Trafficking' states that the number of children reported missing from 1996 to 2001(six years) from the States/UTs aggregate to 44,476 and of these, 11,008 children remain untraced annually.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is in the process of putting in place a National Website for Missing Children with the support of UNICEF and National Informatics Centre. MWCD has already constituted a Core Committee for this purpose. The website on missing children on pilot basis has been launched in the State of West Bengal in May, 2007 with the help of UNICEF.

Base camp along Bihar-Nepal Border

†1748. SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sashastra Seema Bal has any plan to set up base camp at some places along Bihar-Nepal border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present state of progress of the said plan; and

(d) the reasons for delay, if any, in the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) As per Key Location Plan of SSB, 198 Border Out Posts (BOPs) are to be established on India-Nepal border in Bihar by 31.03.2008. Of these 133 BOPs are already on ground.

Study to assess reasons behind missing children

1749. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of abduction of children is on the rise in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of children abducted/reported missing during the last 5 years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any study to assess the reasons behind such increasing number of children going missing has been conducted;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the pattern of abduction of children points towards proliferating organized crime; and

(f) if so, the details and the measures contemplated by Centre to contain such crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) and (b) As per information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a statement containing details of cases of Kidnapping and Abduction during the last five years is enclosed (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per report of a Committee constituted by the National Human Rights Commission on 'Missing Children', the cases of missing children represent a conglomeration of a number of problems, including abduction/kidnapping by family members and non-family members or strangers, children who run away on their own or are forced to run away due to compelling circumstances in their families and extended surroundings, children who face unfriendly and hostile environment and are asked to leave home or who are abandoned, children who are trafficked or smuggled or exploited for various purposes, and children who are lost or injured.

(e) and (f) Government has not conducted any study in this regard. However, as per Central Bureau of Investigation, 714 gangs comprising 4289 members are involved in kidnapping for ransom, 87 gangs comprising 359 members in kidnapping for prostitution and 14 gangs comprising of 57 members in kidnapping of minors for begging.

Besides issuing advisories to State Governments and UT Administration, from time to time, to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system to ensure safety and security of all vulnerable sections of the society, including children, to make the law more effective. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has prepared an 'Offences Against Children (Prevention) Bill', for placing before the Cabinet Committee. The Bill, besides several other stringent legal provisions, also recommends suitable punishment for kidnapping and abduction of children.

Cases reported under sub-head 'Kidnapping and Abduction' during the last five years from 2001 to 2005

Sl. No.	States	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	57	86	373	396	332
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	9	8	12
3	Assam	18	1	0	3	18
4	Bihar	26	26	33	29	72
5	Chhattisgarh	46	45	45	70	110

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Goa	6	4	9	9	11
7	Gujarat	120	273	267	300	285
8	Haryana	124	54	92	42	101
9	Himachal Pradesh	20	24	23	26	37
10	Jammu and Kashmir	15	23	38	27	48
11	Jharkhand	4	21	3	18	11
12	Karnataka	14	23	29	41	35
13	Kerala	28	65	23	74	45
14	Madhya Pradesh	100	154	210	179	240
15	Maharashtra	210	275	337	380	420
16	Manipur	0	0	26	27	13
17	Meghalaya	0	4	8	9	11
18	Mizoram	0	0	3	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	1	0	0	0
20	Orissa	22	8	25	11	16
21	Punjab	35	62	67	53	59
22	Rajasthan	62	52	46	128	132
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	2	2
24	Tamil Nadu	7	29	37	93	69
25	Tripura	0	0	0	14	6
26	Uttar Pradesh	1185	539	561	735	749
27	Uttaranchal	16	3	2	2	41
28	West Bengal	86	94	32	99	102
	TOTAL (STATES):	2201	1869	2298	2775	2977
29	A and N Islands	0	1	1	3	2
30	Chandigarh	32	22	14	36	23
31	D and N Haveli	0	0	1	7	4
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	2
33	Delhi	612	426	255	371	507
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	4	1	4	3
	Total (UTs)	644	453	273	421	541
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA):	2845	2322	2571	3196	3518

Source: Crime in India–NCRB Compilation.